No. 1.

Introduction to lectures on
the practice of Medicine.
on nosology. —

In our Therapeutics, I ~~spoken of the~~ mentioned in a general manner, the Remedies that are proper for disease ~~as~~ as a Unit in all its ~~stages and degrees as a~~ states, Unit disease. I shall now mention the Remedies that are proper for ~~dis what are called~~ disease, in all its ~~grades~~ forms, & seats, - or in other words, - for what are called ~~individual~~ individual diseases. —

Gentlemen

We come now to the 4th & last part of our course, viz. to apply the principles of Physiology, Pathology & Therapeutics which I have delivered, to the practice of Physic.

You are not to expect in the discharge of this part of my duty, a minute history of every disease, nor copious extracts from books, containing histories of opinions & controversies upon the causes & cures of diseases. The former is rendered unnecessary by the numerous practical books which are in all your hands, and the latter would be a waste of your time were I disposed to detail them to you. I shall aim only to give you a section from all that I have read - heard & thought & observed.

divides diseases into
~~similar~~
~~the~~ classes, orders, genera and species ~~by which~~ in the same manner that naturalists have divided plants and animals, by certain fixed and determinate characters.

Upon the subject of this arrangement of diseases I would ~~premise and~~ remark that it has been ~~the~~ fate of medicine in all ages to ~~remain a~~ be ~~taunted~~ ~~tractus~~ ~~and~~ injured by ~~an improper the~~ the undue application of fashionable and predominating sciences to explain the laws of the animal oeconomy & the theory of diseases. Thus =

upon the Subjects before us, during the course of my lifes. You will easily remember what I shall deliver, for the facts that will be laid before you shall be connected by principles, which will fix them not only in your memories, but in your understandings.

The first question that occurs here - is what Order shall we adopt in treating upon diseases? — It has been customary of late years to divide them into Classes, Orders, Genera and Species by means of certain characters, after the manner of plants & animals. Dr Sydenham first suggested this mode of dividing & distinguishing diseases. His hint was realized by Sagar, Vogel Linnaeus, Sauvage, & finally by Dr Cullen. They all differ from each other according to the different theories of their Authors. This mode of dividing diseases has been called nosology. ~~It consists to~~

V I It is incompatible with all our knowledge in Anatomy ~~ie~~ and Physiology!: 2ly Many of the viscera for wise purposes formerly mentioned possess but little sensibility, and impart no signs ~~of~~ by pain of the existence of disease in them: Had it been otherwise from the frequent irritations to which they are exposed, we should have had no room for thought, ~~in the brain~~. every thing there we have been painful sensation in the brain. ~~It is incompatible with Anatomy and Physiology, for they both teach us that~~

2 by Certain parts of the body particularly the Thorax & bowels have such an "inter=communion of sensation" (as Dr Johnson happily calls it) that impressions made upon one part, transfer sensation to another, and sometimes diffuse it thro' them all, and 3 ly: the same parts of the body possess such different degrees of sensi=bility and irritability, and exhibit such various & different symptoms when they labour under morbid excitement ~~so~~ that ~~so~~ it is impossible to ~~fix~~ prove the seat or nature of disease in them.

diseases has been called nosology. I was educated in a belief in it, but, but the experience and reflections of many years have forced me to reject it.

My objections to it are founded upon the following facts & Arguments.

II It is incompatible with the causes of diseases. These are remote, predisposing, exciting and proximate. Now each of these we have proved to be unit. The predisposition of all diseases however diversified, is debility — excitability. — The remote & exciting causes of all diseases however numerous are a unit.

They are all stimulants or irritants. Thus we see fevers with precisely the same symptoms induced by heat & cold - Mia=smata - and intemperance in eating & drinking. We see likewise the same exciting cause induce ~~the~~ diseases of opposite cha=racters. ~~In~~ Thus exposure to the Cold induces Gout - Colic and yellow fever. Nor can diseases be divided by their proximate cause - for this is ~~all~~ uni=viz: morbid excitement. Dr Cullen it is true, has attempted to divide them from the different powers of this morbid excitement, as it appears in different parts of the body. ~~By~~ For example, - he divides ~~diso~~ nervous diseases according ~~to~~ as they are distinguished by Spasms - Convulsions, Coma, or Palsy

The asiatic plague & the american yellow fever are the same disease, ~~to~~ and yet how much do they differ in their symptoms ~~that~~ from the influence of Climate! ~~I ascribed~~ The glandular swellings of the former, and the black vomit of the latter, are supposed to constitute what are called pathognomic signs which distinguish them from each. ~~They are~~ But both of these symptoms are ~~with~~ the effects of Climate. The uniform heat of the asiatic sun ~~determines~~ gives the plague a centrifugal direction - hence the glandular swellings on the surface of the body, while the influence of the ~~yellow~~ cool & cold weather of the U States give ~~an constitution~~ the yellow fever a centripetal direction - hence the morbid affections of the liver & stomach, & with them the black vomit.

~~I heard of a~~ Bermudian Sailor

without recollecting that they are sometimes ~~times~~ changed into the changing ~~circumstances~~ force of morbid excitement, & that too in the course of a few days, or hours.

III. It is incompatable with the changes wh. are induced upon diseases by ~~temperament~~ predisposition, season, climate, time, ~~and~~ or the lapse of years. The same disease has different symptoms in persons of different ~~temperaments~~ constitutions. — ~~Precisely~~ Seasons and different climates likewise ~~may~~ change the characters of diseases. Time has the same effect ~~upon them~~ in changing the same diseases. How different is the Leprosy ~~for~~ now, from what is was 200 years in all the Countries of Europe? — ~~I have~~ #

IV. It is incompatible with the ~~Doctrine~~ character of the ~~same~~ ~~diseases~~ epidemics. They blend two or three diseases together. By

who threw shingles into the sea on each side of his vessel that by this means he might find his way ~~between them~~ back to his native shores from a voyage he had undertaken to one of the west India Islands. The winds do not more certainly produce instability in the waves of the ocean, than the circumstances which have been mentioned, vary the symptoms ~~and~~ of diseases, and the operation of medicines upon them. return to p. 5 IV

what name shall we call the variolous fever of Dr Sydenham? Under what class shall we place the union of ulcerous ~~lymphous~~ sore throat & small pox mentioned by Dr Hillary? & where shall we ~~are~~ fix the Scarlatina & anthonnal fever when they unite their symptoms together? — ~~They~~

V. It is incompatable with the seats of diseases. We often see the same disease occupy alternately and in succession every part of the body. ~~The yellow fever & the Gout appear in the limbs, the bowels, stomach liver and brain, and all within the space of three or four days.~~ We do not call rain by different names ~~according~~ when ~~as it fell~~ it falls upon a Valley, a

V The same thing may be said of the Gout when its paroxysms continue for weeks & months;

C.

a field, a wood, or a river, we
plain, mountain, nor do we give a
different name to a club according to the
part of the body upon which it is exercised
by an angry man. The yellow fever
in the course of a few days, every part of
the body. I attended a lady in the year
1804 who was much afflicted with this latter
disease. It discovered itself first in what
Dr Fullen called Gastritis. — soon afterwards
it appeared in her bowels in the form of
Enteritis, — then of Cephalgia — or head ach —
in a few days, of Pyrosis — or water
brash — next week of Arthritis, or
pains in the limbs — lastly of Hepatitis
or Inflamm.n of the liver of which she
died: I ask, had she six successive
diseases? — or had she what is called
a complication of diseases? — no —

V The same thing may be said of the Gout when its paroxysms continue for weeks & months.

C.

a field, a wood, or a river, we plain, a mountain, nor do we give a different name to a club according to the part of the body upon which it is exercised by an angry man.+ The ~~Gout~~ yellow fever occupies in the course of a few days, every part of the body.V I attended a lady in the year 1804 who was much afflicted with this latter disease. It discovered itself first in what Dr Cullen calls Gastritis. – soon afterwards it appeared in her bowels in the form of Enteritis, – then of Cephalgia – or headach – then in a few days of Ptysosis – or water brash – next week of Arthritis, or pains in the limbs – lastly of Hepatitis or Inflamn of the liver of which she died: I ask, had she six successive diseases? – or had she what is called a complication of diseases? – no – no –

+ That name belongs to me only when I occupy yonder chair. I am

V be, it would not be more so, than to call ~~every~~ disease by specific names, because it was induced by different causes, or had its seat in different parts of the body.

Again, in the account I gave in our last pathological lecture of the phenomena of dying, I represented morbid excitement, or disease, as leaping from one system to another, and to all parts of the body and that in the course of a few days or hours. Now in these cases are disease multiplied by many ~~[illegible]~~ new part of the body occupied by them? — If this were the case instead of reporting the deaths of our patients from a single disease in our bills of mortality, we should ascribe them to a host of diseases, and in some instances to ~~a whole~~ all the diseases upon record in a system of nosology.

But further, if diseases have as many names and characters, as it has causes & forms, I ask why should not death be placed upon the same footing? — By this rule, we ought to have ~~[illegible]~~ a thanatologia, as well as a nosologia, and to divide death in the following manner. viz. Mors febrilis when it occurs from fever. Mors apoplectica & paralytica when it is induced by apoplexy or palsy. Mors hypopsalis — when it arises from hypopsia ~~a~~ Mors convulsiva when it follows convulsions, and as many other ~~[illegible]~~ species of death as there are diseases. Who does not see the absurdity of thus multiplying the ancient simplicity and unity of death? — Believe me gentlemen — it is equally absurd to multiply the simplicity & unity of disease.

A [illegible]

~~Two~~ – She had but one disease – and that was morbid excitement. It is strange that ~~we~~ all other nosologists allow gout in all its forms & seats to be a Unit – and yet make as many ~~diseases~~ febrile diseases as they ~~have seats, or~~ have symptoms or seats in the body! ~~We do not~~ ~~The plural of Gout is~~ We do not say ~~gouts~~ – Gouts – why then should apply plural epithets to the word fever? ✓

~~Th~~. From the changes of diseases by season, climate & time ~~& death~~ and death in their symptoms & seats – and from their combination in epidemics, you see that it is impossible to divide them by any fixed characters such as designate animals and plants from ~~the~~ which the titles of Classes, orders Genera & Species have absurdly been taken.

A

Suppose Gentlemen I were tell you that on my way to this room, I chased a dog into a house that attempted to bite me — and that I came into the room into which he ran ~~by~~ I found him suddenly transformed into a Cat — suppose I pursued this Cat into another room, and found it changed into a Goat — suppose this goat to ascend the Stairs, and in the first room it ceased to become a hog, suppose this hog by passing into an adjoining room to become a Monkey, & suppose this monkey by ascending ~~a the~~ to the third story of the house to be suddenly changed into an Ape — would you believe this wonderful and improbable tale? — ~~you Believe~~ now the physician who believes that a disease acquires new generic or specific qualities

by passing from one part of the body, be=
=lieves in an absurdity as ~~so~~ contrary
to truth and reason as the one I have
mentioned. There is no such thing as
transmutation of diseases, any more
than ~~there~~ there is of metals.

VI It is ~~incompatible with the~~ opposed by the Absence of Symptoms — Ambiguity & Delusive nature of the Symptoms of diseases. In many of them have no Symptoms. The Hepatitis in India sometimes destroys life without fever or pain. Tubercles are sometimes formed in the lungs without pain or ~~pain~~ Cough ~~or fever~~. I call ~~this~~ these morbid affections Dumb Diseases. ~~to~~ Of pain, ~~the~~ many diseases seated in dissimilar parts have the same Symptoms such as Colic & Hepatitis — while some diseases particularly fevers have ~~all~~ the Symptoms of 3 or 4 different species of fever blended together,

and many discover their Symptoms in parts remote from ~~the~~ their Seats. ~~of diseases by~~ in consequence of what I have called inor Senses and ~~sympa~~ of what Mr Hunter calls delusive Sympathy. Who can tell in a fish stomach attended with head ach, which is the primary morbid affection? ~~Such~~ Turn over to p. 40 — opposite the Lawyers talk of ~~this~~ Alibis in their treatises upon evidence. — The same word applies to diseases in an kind

~~They are the same now that they were immediately after the creation.~~ I will no

season, climate, lapse of years, or mix=
=ture of breeds, or buds, have ever been
able to change an ox into a Lyon, or
~~a thorn bush~~ an Oak into an apple
tree. They are exactly the same now, that
they were immediately after the Creation. V

XII ~~I objects to~~ Nosology ~~is a learned it~~ has
done great harm, ~~and tractisbacked to order~~ and that in the following
ways.
1 By depriving us of the means of preventing
diseases in their forming state. I have
said that debility is the predisposing cause
of all diseases, and that the symptoms
of this debility are uniform, that is,
the same in every disease, and that
~~the~~ ~~operate~~ the same stimulus when given

~~hundred instances. This disease is often to be found where we last~~ Symptoms are and how often do dissec-
tions show us sound parts where we expected to find marks of disease, & marks of disease in parts where we did not suspect it had taken place? ~~Before~~ But further we sometimes observe pain in many parts of the body, & yet dissections afterwards show not a single mark of disease ~~in the body, or if they do, they are in parts remote from the seats of pain.~~ ~~it~~
Upon a great number of instances of disease in which its symptoms ~~indicate~~ gave no insight into its nature or seat, I shall select ~~but~~ one from Dr Heberden. "A man in his 50th year began to lose his strength with some degree of fever. He sometimes felt slight shivenings, & sometimes very strong ones, returning irregularly during his whole illness. His appetite was lost, but he had no vomiting. His stools were regular till the two last months of his life. ~~He~~ His Urine was in a natural state. The pulse was rarely ~~too~~ quick. There was no tension of the belly. In the 2nd month of his illness he had an excessive pain in his stomach. Pains of the loins, hips, & back would come on suddenly, without continuing above half an hour. For a few days his right hand was swelled, and in pain, and for two days the calf of his left leg was too painful to bear being touched, but without any heat,

to obviate this debility will prevent the formation of disease whether it be gout - pleurisy or yellow fever. Now nosology deprives us of the benefit of this means of destroying a disease in its germ. ~~fact in the history of diseases~~. It directs us to wait till the disease has put forth its ~~characters~~ generic or specific characters, and thereby renders its cure difficult - tedious - uncertain and sometimes impracticable. I have heard of a nosological physician in Virginia who visited a gentleman three days in a fever without prescribing for him. He was asked the reason of his conduct. He said he was waiting till the fever had developed itself and showed what genus or species of that class of diseases it belonged. He probably derived great credit from his sagacity & ~~acuminat~~ ~~acuinen~~ prudence in ~~this~~ thus delaying to ~~delay to~~ attack a disease which might

redness or swelling. He complained ~~of~~ chiefly of the right side of his belly. During the last two months of his life, he was harassed w. an uncongenerable diarrhoea. This illness proved fatal about the sixth month."

From the history of the symptoms of this man's disease it would be natural to expect than an examination of his body after death, would have discovered its seat to be in the stomach, liver or bowels. but this was far from being the case. For adds the Doctor" a large ulcer was found in one side of his spleen, and the rest of it seemed rotten. an adhesion had been formed between the spleen and the peritoneum, no other parts were distempered".

turn over to VII

It ~~has on two~~ a few more, only

headness - Dysentery - Dropsy - and a hundred other genera & species ~~has~~ of diseases are characterized by but one grade, ~~was cured~~ all of which have different grades, and which require not only a different force of remedies to cure them, but sometimes medicines of

to obviate this debility will prevent the formation of disease whether it be Gout - pleurisy or yellow fever. Brownsology deprives us of the benefit of this ~~important~~ means of ~~throwing~~ destroying a disease in its germ. ~~fact in the history of diseases~~. It directs us to wait till the disease has put forth its ~~character~~ generic or specific characters, and thereby renders its cure difficult - tedious - uncertain and sometimes impracticable. I have heard of a brownsological physician in Virginia who visited a gentleman three days in a fever without prescribing for him. He was asked the reason of his conduct. He said he was waiting till the fever had developed itself and showed what genus or species of that class of diseases it belonged. He probably ~~received~~ derived great credit from ~~his~~ his sagacity & ~~criminal~~ prudence in ~~this~~ thus delaying to ~~delay to~~ attacking a disease which might

~~the opposite class. Thus tonic mania calls~~
~~for depleting — atonic mania for stimu-~~
~~-lating remedies. The same remark applies~~
~~to Dropsy — Diarr~~ Dysentery & most other dis-
-eases.]

VII. Nosology takes no notice of the different & successive ~~stages~~ stages of diseases. To this I know of no exception. Now every disease requires a different form of remedies in its ~~first~~ forming state, ~~it~~ as well as in its beginning — decline — and decline. From the neglect of each of these circum-stances, nosology has rendered many diseases mortal that would have been cured by nature, and has prevented many diseases being cured that would have yielded to medicines under the direction of ~~the~~ a belief in the unity of disease.

VIII. nosology is contrary to truth. =

p.: 12 opp:

have been prevented by just ideas of the nature of fever by a draught of sage and balm tea — or ~~by~~ a gentle ~~[illegible]~~ dose of physic. I believe many thousands lives have been lost by ~~this~~ a similar practice in all ages & countries. ~~[illegible]~~ leading to a belief

2 It ~~does~~ ~~[illegible]~~ fin. by ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ that there are as many diseases as there are remote ~~causes~~ & exciting causes of diseases, ~~thus~~ and ~~by this~~ to the use of as many different remedies to cure them. There is no difference between ~~a pleurisy~~ an inflam.n of the lungs by cold, and an inflam.n of the lungs induced by the Gout — and yet we find the lancet resorted to in one case, and cordials ~~to~~ in the other. — There is no difference between ~~an inflam~~ a gangrene from heat & cold,

V as well might we expose to throw
water upon a house on fire, un-
=till we were informed of the place.
& manner in which it was kindled,
as delay to prescribe for a violent
disease until ~~it had~~ we discovered its
remote, cause, or until it had put forth its
~~[illegible]~~ characteristic symptoms. The

Unity of fire & the Unity of disease,
require the same promptness, and
the same simplicity of remedy to
extinguish, & to cure them.

† There is no difference between an inflam.d from intemperance, a pleurisy from cold, dropsy, and ~~an inflam.d Rheumatism~~, and ~~yet how opposite have been the remedies to cure them!~~ There is no difference between the morbid actions in the blood vessels in the brain, ~~which~~ which constitute madness, and the morbid actions in the blood vessels which constitute an inflam.d Rheumatism. The former may be called a Rheumatism in the head, and ~~the~~ latter, madness in the joints & yet how different have been the remedies employed to cure them!

V under a belief that ~~an~~ each form ~~was~~ is of a different specific nature.

— In support of this assertion, I shall ~~here~~ point out two striking errors in Dr Cullen's nosology, 1 He places apoplexy ~~and~~ palsy - ~~the two~~ madness & ~~Colic~~ Diabetes among nervous ~~syst~~ diseases - now each of them ~~has~~ is accompanied with more or less fever, The two former ~~it~~ invade alike the arterial - the nervous & the muscular systems.

2 He places Dropsies & Scurvy among his ~~cachectic~~ cachectic diseases - now ~~and~~ all the

and yet we find they are treated by opposite
remedies. — There is no difference between a
Dropsy of the brain from a contusion or a
fever, and from worms — and yet the cure
of one is attempted by bleeding and the other
by anthelmentic medicines. + This practice
of ~~practising~~ presuming for a plurality of the remote ~~ies~~
causes as if each produced a specifically
~~=ebad of the~~ ~~produce~~
Different disease, has likewise stain its thousands
in all ages & countries. Famous Quackery! —
3 rd Ology does harm by leading to the
use of different remedies for ~~the~~ every
different form of morbid excitement.
— Thus convulsion has required one ~~sett~~ Sett
of medicines — Spasm another — heat another
& itching another, whereas the same
remedies are alike proper for each of

forms of Dropsy, and one of the forms of Scirrhus are uniformly attended with fever, and are only to be cured by anti febrile remedies. ~~In the~~ An hundred other errors equally palpable are to be found in his arrangement of dis=eases, most of which lead to erroneous & unsuccessful practice. ~~return to p. 9. No. IX~~

IX Zoology excludes most of the diseases of children from our knowledge ~~in much~~ especially those which affect their viscera, for by what signs shall we know them in persons who are unable, from the want of speech, to describe them? X Is deficient in not including all morbid affections.

X Zoology dooms all ~~the~~ our domestic animals to death from all their enemies or internal diseases, for they like children are un=able to describe their feats - symptoms or causes. — ~~return to p. 9. No. IX. p. 9~~

By means of the pulse - the eye - the countenance, ~~and~~ posture - and some other

them.

Homology has done harm by introducing different remedies for the same disease in different parts of the body. — ~~Thus Pneumonitis and madness are the same disease — the one is in the lungs & the other in the thorax — so are phrenitis & pneumonia — and yet how different have been the~~ Hepatitis and madness Pneumonia Dispend upon the same ~~state~~ morbid state of the blood vessels, — and yet how Different have been the remedies employed in each of them! — while Calomel alike proves in both, has been used only in the former, ~~while~~ madness has been left to destroy reason & life, by being attacked by Hellibore borax — ~~the use of the~~ Camphor, and

signs ~~the~~ the presence of disease ~~of~~ in both of children and dumb animals may be known with nearly the same correctness as the diseases of adults by a Unitarian in medicine.* ~~Return to No. 11. point.~~

* nosology requires perception only = ~~but truly~~ viz signs by pain - but unity of disease requires abstraction - judgment and reasoning - a horse may be a nosologist - but a man only a Unitarian in medicine.

V The practice of thus committing every disease to a single remedy resembles the practice of the Spaniards as related by Dr Fischer at Valencia who invoke certain saints ~~for~~ to cure certain diseases only. Thus St Roque is invoked to cure pestilence - St Lucia to cure the diseases of the eyes - St Blase - the diseases of the throat - St Apsonia - the tooth ache - St Augustine the dropsy & St Lazarus ~~the~~ - paralysis. The absurdity of this practice is alike conformable to truth in medicine, and Religion. As the enlightened Christian commits the efficacy of his remedies in the agency of the cure of all diseases to one supreme &

the other ~~brain worts of the Propos~~ similar medicines which have been supposed to act specifically upon the brain. —

5 Nosology has done harm by multiplying unnecessarily the remedies for diseases. Each disease, being supposed to depend upon a different proximate cause, has had a different specific remedy — hence the origin of brain worts lung worts liver worts — spleen worts — ~~bain worts~~ womb worts & a thousand other ~~articles of the materia~~ worts ~~medica~~ all of which ~~are~~ have been supposed to act exclusively in a single disease only. ~~the~~ The Unity of Disease ~~under the same~~ reduces the articles of the materia medica to a select number which by being varied in their doses & forms are sufficient to meet all the forms & grades of disease. Thus ~~we to~~ we prescribe ~~the~~ Vs:

XI Nosology has no resources ~~makes no provision~~ for new diseases, and new diseases, or rather new forms of old diseases constantly occurs in the practice of every physician. ~~Thus some~~ During the last French War ~~and~~ in this Country, a Soldier who belonged to the British Army was condemned to be hanged. ~~upon~~ upon the Scaffold he called for a Clergyman to pray for him. ~~The~~ The Clergyman mounted the Scaffold and after looking over his prayerbook told the trembling Victim to ~~[illegible]~~ military law, that there was not a single prayer in his book that suited his Condition, and immediately left him. ~~Exactly~~ Another Clergyman was sent for who had been in the habit of praying extempore, who at once accommodated a prayer to the circumstances of the dying Culprit. In the history of these two

Clergymen, you see an illustration of the Conduct of a Nosologist & a Unitarian in Medicine in all new diseases. The former is appalled with every new disease or form of disease he meets with which he does not find in his System of Nosology and deserts or injures his patients, —

~~Now new symptoms of a disease he meets with, — and leaves his patient to die his nature and to death~~ — While the latter is prepared by his principles to meet every possible form of morbid excitement, ~~&~~ for he believes it has but one cause ~~to cure it by the same remedies that~~ which is perfectly familiar to him, in consequence of which he prescribes with the same Confidence & Certainty as in the most common diseases. In short he is an extempore physician.

Return to No XII p: 9

intelligent Being, so the enlightened physician ~~commit the Case~~ does the same thing in committing the efficacy of his remedies in the Cure of all diseases to the influence of a single principle, that is - to the Unity of disease. This is not bare Assertion. I appeal to facts in support of it. You have seen the ~~two~~ both ~~effects~~ of this principle illustrated ~~illustrated~~ in the sameness of practice in two apparently very opposite diseases in our Hospital - viz - Rheumatism and madness. They have both been cured ~~by~~ under your eyes by exactly the same remedies - viz - bleeding, purges - low diet - blisters and antimonial powders. Rheum - is in the joints - madness is in the brain. It is no objection to the influence of the Unity of disease in the practice of physic that we vary the Doses & forms of medicines ~~so~~ as to meet all the forms - grades & seats of diseases. Thus we

p. 15

prescribe bleeding in an inflam^n of the lungs & brain - but we bleed more freely in the latter than in the former disease, from their being such safe outlet to discharge the remains of morbid excitement from the brain, as there is from the lungs by means of expectoration. - Thus too we see employ ~~the same~~ certain local remedies in morbid excitement of ~~the~~ external parts which we cannot use in diseases beyond the reach of external remedies. - So we employ Clysters in Colic & Dysentery, and local bleeding in Opthalmia & the piles, but these remedies are prescribed under the same indications as purges &c: are, for diseases of the liver & brain. - This is not abstract speculation Gent. - You have seen the Unity of Disease, and

In the yellow fever of 1793 the dissentions of the Physicians in Philad. arose chiefly from this cause. viz: its origin & its signs - some relied upon Colour others on Sighing - others on black Vomiting ~~[illegible]~~ the on no discharge of bile as pathognomonic symptoms of the Epidemic. But why these controversies? there are no two diseases of the same seat & force exactly alike. E.g. Consumption - Hooping Cough -

Nosology has done harm by exposing our Science to the charge of Uncertainty. This charge is founded chiefly upon the difficulty, or rather impracticability of drawing exact lines between diseases. Now this is no part of the profession of medicine. It requires a knowledge of the

~~the sameness of practice founded upon it in two apparently very opposite diseases in our hospital, viz Rheumatism & madness in the cases of Boyd & Campbell. They have both been cured under your eyes by exactly the same remedies viz: Bleeding, purges - low diet - blisters - & antimonial powders.~~

~~Nosology has done harm by creating disputes among physicians, most of which are about the remote causes & seats of diseases. They differ less frequently about even the force of the remedies that are proper to cure them.~~

~~8 Nosology has done harm by suspending the exercise of the rational faculties of a physician, and requiring the aid of memory only in the treatment of~~

the ~~causes~~, grades, ~~and occasionally of its~~ ~~chiefly~~ duration ~~chiefly~~ ~~seats~~ ~~only and of diseases only~~ of diseases chiefly and ~~or~~ in some instances only; of ~~its~~ their causes & seats ~~only~~ in order to cure them. — I believe it was never intended that we should know their precise seats in ~~the abdomen~~ many internal parts of the body. A knowledge of them would have not only ~~helps~~, but ~~and~~ hurtful for reasons formerly given.

Nosology has done harm by leading physicians to neglect, and even to undervalue the works of Dr Sydenham. ~~The~~ histories of epidemics, or of the combinations of diseases with each other are directly opposed to the division of diseases into genera and species. ~~nosology has had the same effect upon the~~ ~~In this respect it~~ It has had the same effect upon the writings ~~has had the same effect upon~~ ~~is upon a footing with creeds, confessions~~ of that immortal physician which creeds, confessions of faith and prayer books have had upon the bible. As truth in Religion can survive &

= nosology ~~It~~ ~~disease~~. ~~Nosology~~ may be compared to a large Cabinet consisting of 100 seperate apartments each of which can be opened only by a ~~seperate~~ different key, from the size & shape of which must be accurately ~~delin~~ filled in the memory. of this applies to the unity of disease. It leads us to contemplate a plain & simple building consisting of a few chambers which communicate with each other, all of which have similar doors & locks which can be opened by a single key. By taking this key into our hands we are delivered from the weight & noise of 100 keys, and are able to open by a single turn of the hand, the great fabric of disease in every part of the body. ~~a gain~~ Nosology requires nothing further of a physician than to

become general only by ~~the~~ restoring that book to its original & just rank in theology, so truth in medicine can only be revived, & become general by restoring the works of Dr Sydenham to their just rank in medicine, and ~~this can be done only by rejecting~~ these are opposed in every page in which the combinations of ~~diseases~~ epidemics are mentioned, to the nosological division of diseases.

Nosology has done harm by requiring the exercise of memory only in the treatment of diseases. ~~To~~ go to p 17 — = nosology —

name a disease, - and then to ~~open a Dis-~~ draw upon his memory ~~or a dispensary~~ or common place book, ~~and~~ ~~pharmacy or any other practical book~~, ~~to find~~ for the medicine which is recommended for it ~~to cure~~, and afterwards to pitch that medicine into the body to contend with the disease till it overcomes it. The physician in the mean while has nothing to do until the disease ~~changes~~ occupies another part of the body - when he again draws upon ~~opens his dispensary~~ his memory, or common place book ~~and opens~~, and throws in another medicine to fit the new itis created by the translation of the first disease. I have heard of a preacher among the Society of friends who unwisely lost a valuable horse in riding over a quagmire in the Spring of the year. Some years afterwards ~~in~~ in riding over the same road when the ground was hard,

~~IV Nosology is a substitute for ~~ understanding, just as the mechanical powers are a substitute for bodily strength. a man with a mind that embraces the whole Science of medicine, does not stand in need of it.~~

V The less he thinks, ~~the~~ the better, and the more he ~~has~~ stands like a Slave watching the eyes and hands of a Nosological master, the more completely he fulfils the duties of his profession especially to the old Schools of Medicine

the horse refused to pass over the place in which he had nearly perished in the quagmire. This rider after many unsuccessful attempts to make him pass over the dry ground gravely said to him "Thou hast a good memory, horse but a bad judgement!" The same thing may be said of ~~every~~ the physician who relies ~~upon~~ the mnemonical resources of his memory only in the ~~treatment~~ of diseases. ~~The~~ Indeed it may be said further of him that he stands in need ~~very different is the Conduct~~ of judgement. ✓

~~Let it not be supposed that the simplicity~~ ~~view I have given of the proximate cause of~~ ~~Disease is calculated to lessen the labor of~~ ~~a physician. By no means~~

~~very different~~ in dignity is the employment ~~w~~ch ~~the simple theory of~~ a belief in the Unity of Disease

calls for from the intellects of a physician. Simple as it is, it requires the constant exercise of every faculty & operation of his mind - ~~any~~ nay, even more bodily exertion, that the practice of medicine under the influence of prosolo-gy. ~~[illegible]~~ All the stages of disease require vigilance and attention ~~and each of those appropriate~~ ~~remedies~~ Elevated excitement - previous Debility - Depression - all the grades ~~[illegible]~~ of disease - oppression - prostration - disorder and convalescence all require their appropriate remedies - nor is this all - the remissions intermissions - and exacerbations of diseases, require different and opposite medicines, & ~~those~~ occur at all hours of the day & night. ~~[illegible]~~ The mixture of ~~diseases~~ Epidemics & the influence of the seasons & sensible qualities of the Air upon diseases likewise require frequent changes

I know it may be said here that some eminent physicians have been great nosologists. I admit the truth of this assertion. It has often been remarked that men have been correct in their morals, & even devout, who have held very erroneous principles in religion. As well disposed tempers & dispositions of the heart, correct the evil tendency of erroneous & even impious opinions in Religion, so an intuitive judgment with strong reasoning powers, correct the most erroneous & even dangerous opinions in the practice of physic.

This was the case in an eminent degree with Dr Sydenham, Dr Boerhaave, Dr Cullen — and Dr Huxham. The last of those physicians upon one occasion emerged from the trammels of nosology, not only in practice, but in one instance from his principles. Hear what he says in his treatise upon the Peripneumonia notha p 224. "For a disease says the Dr is a disorder in the animal oeconomy distinguished indeed by such & such particular symptoms, and called by such, or such a name, but each particular disease in every individual patient is to be considered by the attending physician, not according to the nomenclature, but according to the nature, causes & symptoms of particular diseases in the particular person, and measures should be taken accordingly."

in ~~our~~ his remedies. Even the different & varying heats of diseases forbid the ~~sleep of~~ ~~call for some little~~ ~~rest~~ last repose of a physician's mind. Thus ~~a disease~~ an inflam^n in the brain calls for more prompt, and powerful remedies, than an inflam^n of the joints — and an inflam^n of the trachea for more prompt & powerful remedies than an inflam^n of the lungs. In a word, — the view I have given of the practice of medicine founded upon the Unity of disease, places a physician in the situation ~~without table~~ of a mariner in a latitude in which the winds are always variable, and the sea at all times ~~turbulent~~ boisterous. It compels him to keep his eye steadily fixed upon his compass, and to let go his halyards, or to reef, or unreef his sails, every hour of ~~of the~~ day and night. The difference you see Gent. between a system of medicine founded upon Nosology and a system founded upon the Unity of Disease is, — the former is acquired with difficulty, but practised with ease — the latter is acquired with ease, but practised with difficulty. I wish you to be impressed with this idea — for I have been accused by simplyfying the theory of medicine, of rendering its practice as simple as that of any common mechanical art. This is so far from being ~~the~~ true case, that ~~it requires~~ the principles I am teaching ~~double~~ overcast the studies, the solicitude, and labors of a physician in a tenfold ratio above all the ~~systems~~ modes of practice that have obtained under all former systems of medicine. ✓

evening ~~by suiting his mov~~ so as to meet the unexpected movements, and positions of his enemy

= composed a Speech agreeably to the rules of ~~Rhetoric~~ Oratory, and committed it to memory, ~~Often in delivering it to~~ Often renounces ~~its~~ the order of that Speech, and even many of its ideas, that he may ~~adapt to~~ accommodate ~~him~~ his views to the changes in the feelings of his Audience as manifested in this silence, this murmurs, countenances, and this tears. ——

✓ Disease in the pleura (~~or the membrane which covers the lungs~~) in the lungs - in the bronchia - the trachea - the Glottis & the Epiglottis ~~are~~ is attended with different Symptoms.

Obviate objections from Ven: disease & small pox - in favor of specific excitant: or action ——

I have said in the first 22 objections I made to zoology that ~~the~~ anatomy & physiology were both opposed to it. The same viscus ~~have~~ has different properties according to the nature of the animal matter of which it is composed, or the functions it is intended to perform. Disease in the cerebrum is attended with different symptoms, from disease in the cerebellum ~~(by which denotes a difference in the degree kind of pain)~~ ~~and~~ ~~Do~~ The blood vessels - ~~and~~ membranes - and nerves in the brain ~~a~~ emit different signs ~~of sounds~~ when affected by disease. ~~The concave~~ Disease in the concave part of the liver is attended with different symptoms, from disease on its convex part. Disease in the capsular ligaments of the bones is attended with different symptoms from disease in the periosteum. Disease in the fundus of the bladder, is attended

~~By this difference of symptoms, I mean in most of instances a difference in the kind & degree of pain~~

~~and its~~ accompanied not only with a different ~~but~~ ~~degree of pain~~ - degree & kind of pain, but of danger from the vicinity of contiguous parts.

+ This remark applies in a more especial manner to the ~~brain~~ the lungs - the liver & the intestines, the variety ~~of symptoms~~ of the symptoms ~~of disease~~ of disease in each of which, is equal probably to the variety of morbid sensation & disease in ~~of~~ the whole body, ~~&~~ and requires as great a latitude in the remedies that are necessary

with different symptoms from disease in its. Each ~~or~~ Disease in each of the ~~bowels~~ intestines has its peculiar Symptoms, Now if we admit a ~~genus~~ Specific name for the diseases of each Viscus, or integral parts of the body, founded upon a supposed difference in their symptoms, why — not admit a Specific name for the diseases of the different ~~subsdan~~ kinds of animal matter which compose those Viscera, or integral parts, for they differ in many instances as much in their Symptoms as the ~~viscera~~ different parts of the ~~whole~~ extremities of the body, or the most dissimilar parts in their structure & functions, differ in their symptoms when they are diseased. — ~~we~~ If then we admit nosology in ~~all~~

to cure, ~~as them~~ it as Disease in any or every other part of the body. —

+ Pleuritis - pneumonitis - trachitis - glottitis - Epiglottitis -

V not only the compounds of Epidemics, but -

+ Began in Psoritis - why not gastroni: = too Le Le -

in large & ~~great~~ important parts of the body,
we are bound to extend it to the subdivisions
of those parts ~~to~~ in their most minute
extent ~~Otherwise Ensology~~ let us then try — how the extention
of the ensological nomenclature of diseases
~~will sound~~ to those subdivision of integral
or continuous parts will affect ones
ears. Cerebritis — Cerebellitis — ~~Cor~~ Arteriophlebitis interno
membrano-phlebitis — neurophlebitis — ~~interno~~ interno
~~tonsilitis~~ hepatitis — externo ~~cerebro~~ ~~hepa~~
~~bay~~ hepatitis, — + ~~litis~~ — Ligamento Rheumatismus — periosto
Rheumatismus — fundo. Cystitis — Collo
Cystitis — ~~Now is this all~~ — ~~every~~ Should we
Ileitis — Jejunitis — Duodenitis — Colitis — Coitis
& Rectitis. &c &c —
proceed — with this ~~misfortune~~ addition of
Species to diseases — "where would it end?"
every nerve — every muscle — and
every Lymphatic Gland would come
in ~~for~~ with a Claim for a name or an itis
when diseased, — ~~Now would the~~ more may —
they would ~~to~~ use still further a name

But I forbear - he has amply atoned for the base proposal, by his history of Epidemics in which he has proved the impracticability of dividing diseases into genera and species, and thus furnished an irresistable argument against all the systems of nosology that ever have, or ever will exist in the world. ~~Q.~~

You have now Gentlemen heard p: 26 -

IV. From what you have heard Gent. of the folly, and mischief of nosology, ~~the~~ you will I hope unite with me in ~~your~~ ~~our~~ endeavouring to banish it from ~~the~~ our Science, ~~of medicine~~. — "Delenda - delenda est ~~nosologia~~" — It is Gent: the Anglican Cicero of medicine! — ~~+ next year remarks on Cullen~~

[In thus emancipating ourselves from the the trammels of nosology. let us not forget p: 27 =]

~~diseases~~ for each of this ~~parts~~ component parts – whether ~~in~~ ramifications of Arteries – internal and external ~~parts~~ membranes, muscular fibres or ~~and were~~ ~~this~~ the smallest structure? – ~~Has~~

I am not ~~exhausted~~ uncandid p. 25 Gent: in thus exposing the folly of nosology. Look at Dr Willan's treatise upon Cutaneous Diseases which he has divided by Generic and Specific Mark. Hear! his Species of Erisepelas. They are fugax, marginatum – papulatum – tuberculatum – and nodosum. ~~Has~~ Again Hear! his divisions of Pemphigus – it is vulgaris – Contagiosus infantilis – ~~Hear~~ Lastly hear! his enumeration of the different species of Phlegmon — But I cannot name them ~~But~~ The blind teacher with distress, and loathing from the disgusting subject. — Where – where – was ~~the~~ human reason when ~~of~~ nosology was adopted? — Where ~~was~~ the mighty Genius of Dr Sydenham when he first suggested it? — ✓

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[In thus emancipating ourselves from the the trammels of nosology. let us not forget

p: 27 =]

cability ~~mischief~~ ~~and already appears~~
~~logic~~ ~~the arrangement~~ of the division of diseases into
genera and species, the mind turns with ~~disgust~~ disgust,
loathing and distress, ~~and we are involun-~~
~~tarily led to ask~~ where — where was
human reason when it was adopted?
— where was the mighty genius of
Dr Sydenham when he first suggested
it? ~~but after the perusal of Doctor and~~ for ever — He has amply
~~told~~ sometimes now — let us ~~[illegible]~~ views
with candour, and forgive this transient
slumber of the great princes of physicians.
You have now gentlemen heard

V there, amidst | musty ~~rusty~~ books, & musty drugs ~~midions~~
and piles ~~rags~~ of dead men bones, raised by
your ~~thy~~ baneful hand,

the evidence ~~of~~ against Nosology fairly, and I hope impartially stated. It has been convicted at the bar of reason and experience, of ~~imposture folly~~ error & imposture. ~~& murder.~~ Is there any gentleman in this room who has any thing to say in its favor? ——— If there be not – I shall proceed to pronounce sentence against it. – Depart from hence – thou many headed monster offspring of folly ~~& vice~~ ~~crafty~~ and mischief, to the dark ~~dark and gloomy cavern~~ cave from where you came, ——— ~~thou~~ wreath and gnaw your chains, 'till you are dead – dead – dead, – and may no human being ever have mercy upon you. ——— ~~&~~

~~But gentlemen let us not forget in this the country and the Jon this emancipating~~

mankind are by nature as much

✓ ~~for the last for they are both by~~

~~nature hostile and~~ resolute in

medicine, as they are Dolaters in religion.

~~They are~~

In thus emancipating ourselves from the ~~tyranny~~ dominion of the ancient and universal tyrant whom we have deposed, and doomed to endless death, let us not forget Gent. the Country, and the Century in which we live. There are some truths like certain liquors that require young and strong heads to bear them. The Unity of ~~the~~ Disease ~~and the~~ is one of them. ~~We have~~ In the present state of medical knowledge & prejudice therefore in the world, it will be necessary not only to speak of disease in the plural number, but even to conform to ~~custom~~ habit ~~to~~ so far as to name ~~name~~ diseases. This will be necessary while nosology retains its present strong holds in the minds of some physicians, and most of our patients.

a Lady in London who had been bled by a
noted Surgeon observed a few days afterwards
a blackness around the Orifice in her Arm
from an effusion of a small portion of
blood under the Skin. She sent for her
Surgeon to know the cause ~~of it~~ & name
of ~~that~~ appearance. He said it ~~always~~ often
followed bleeding, & that there was no danger
from it. This did not satisfy her. She sent
for a second Surgeon, who declined to name
the disorder on her Arm, & sent her a li=
=vement to discuss it. Still dissatisfied
alarmed she sent for a third Surgeon who
the instant he saw the blackness cried
out "an Ecchymosis Madam". This was
enough. She now ~~vented~~ her Complaints aga=
=inst the ignorance of her two former Surgeons,
& reposed the utmost Confidence in the
Gentleman who had named his Disorder,

V Dr Brown has proposed a division of diseases into two great classes only, which he calls Sthenic, and asthenic, that is what he calls diseases of great action, & diseases of debility. The former he says constitute but 3, three, the latter ninety seven in ~~cases~~ an hundred of all the diseases to which the human body is subject. I object to this division. 1 ~~Thus~~ ~~that there is~~ Because debility is not disease, and of course that there are no such things as diseases of simple debility. There may be weak diseases, but in the weakest of them there is more or less morbid excitement. 2 I object to his proportion of diseases of violent action, more than one half of them at least in this country are of a Sthenic nature in this first stage. 3 I object to this division of diseases, because the same disease is often ~~Sthenic~~ violent in its

and who by a trifling application removed it in a few days. It is thus Gentlemen you must ehypnose morbid ~~disease~~ ailment & disorder whereafter you find them till the Unity of Disease ~~to~~ is admitted, — if you mean ~~not to~~ to acquire business & reputation in your profession. To aid you in thus meeting the prejudices of the public, Dr Cullen's Nosology will be a useful book. It will ~~become~~ ~~be~~ further useful ~~to you further~~ by furnishing with a nomenclature of the remote causes and symptoms of Disease. You will find a more useful copy of it in English at McNomads.

Another division of diseases much less exceptionable than that of the Nosologists has been proposed by Dr Darwin. He divides ~~classes~~ them into four Classes — viz: diseases of

first stage, and weak in its close, and because the same disease is sometimes violent and weak according to circum-stances, half a dozen times in the course of its duration.

V But further, the Doctor's theory of diseases is founded upon the ~~Sym~~ associations, or sympathies which take place in health, all of which are dispersed in part in ~~all~~ some, and wholly in violent diseases. For example the nose & diaphragm sympathise in health, ~~hence the origin of~~ this is obvious from the facility with which sneezing is excited by irritating the nose by snuff, but this sympathy is disposed in sickness, ~~and hence~~ its restoration is always the sign of the return of health, or of the natural associations of the system. From this view of Dr Darwins system we may compare it to the beautiful ~~and splendid~~ palace of Ice erected upon

Sensation – emotion – association & volition.

This division is liable to many of the objections made to nosology – and to some other objections. How seldom ~~we~~ do we find diseases invade the nerves or muscles exclusively? – What diseases can we say with certainty are produced by associated or sympathetic motions, – considering how frequently, and how entirely they are deserted or dissolved by disease? & how few diseases are produced exclusively by involuntary emotions? – As well might we divide the clouds by their color or size on a windy day, as the varying forms & seats of disease according as they affect the body in the manner described by Dr Darwin. V

~~Perhaps you will perceive~~ Some years ago I attempted ~~how improper~~ an arrangement of diseases according as they affect different parts, or

the River Neva by the late Emperess of Russia.
It was the delight and admiration of
every eye that saw it, but all its beauty
and splendor, like the System of Dr Darwin
in a violent disease, yeilded to the ~~hea~~
heat of ~~the~~ Venereal fever. —

✓ I took notice of this in our
Therapeutics. ~~In considering the~~
~~remedies for pain~~.

what I have called systems of the body. ~~I was~~ ~~first led~~ They are ~~the~~ arterial - Nervous - muscular - Alimentary - Lymphatic ~~&~~ cutaneous ~~Viz.~~ the visceral ~~& the blood~~ —

I was first led to adopt this division by perceiving certain diseases to occupy each of those systems for a while exclusively. Thus a fever ~~particular~~ is confined wholly to the blood vessels. Tetanus to the ~~nerves~~ muscles - Hysteria to the nerves - ~~was~~ Dysentery to the intestines - the Venereal disease to the Lymphatics -

2 I was led to adopt it by observing ~~the~~ certain ~~effects of the~~ medicines to act more upon some of those systems than others. and

3 I was led not only to adopt, but to prefer it inasmuch as it led to several new modes of practice ~~of~~ in ~~the~~ the

treatment of several diseases. Believing as I did that disease was partial & that it which ~~invaded~~ frequently invaded one of those systems ~~it left~~ with preternatural excitement it left the other systems in a state of preternatural debility, I concluded that the cure of the disease was to effect by inducing partial excitement general by attracting it from the exciting or plethoric system, to the languid or ~~debilitated~~ debilitated one. ~~or by an~~ Upon the influence of this principle, I was led to During the Revolution to cure tetanus by exciting ~~inflam~~ a tone & even inflam: in the ~~feeble~~ Arterial System - for in tetanus or from wounds the ~~blow~~ pulse is always weak. Under the direction of the same principle I was led to prescribe Blisters in Dysenteria ~~&c~~ ~~tonics in a relaxed state~~ and vomits

the

sponges in an inflam^d state of the skin which attends the eruption of the small pox, & all with greater or less force. —

I have observed further — ~~all~~ Some of these systems to be related to each other by the strongest ties, & to sympathise with each other in every morbid affection to which one of them is exposed, while others appear to have as little sympathy with each other as if they did not belong to the same body. ~~In the simple state of the body it is probable~~ In the acute diseases of persons in simple life, the relations of the systems are pretty uniform, but in the chronic diseases of persons in highly civilized life, their sympathies are vague, and cannot be reduced to any general laws. — The relations of the systems are

moreover very much influenced by the ~~predispositions~~ predispositions and these you know differ in different people. They are likewise ~~are~~ often combined, & change with time. ~~For these Reasons I am forced to object to the division I have adopted as imperfect, and is~~ But this is not all - in the same disease - morbid excitement leaps from system to system ~~in the course of a few days~~ ~~and~~ so as sometimes to occupy them all in the course of a few days. For these reasons I ~~am~~ was forced to ~~objects~~ reject this arrangement of diseases ~~I have given you it~~ as imperfect & unsatisfactory. Schoolmen sometimes compare science to an eel, and the difficulty of making discoveries in it, - to seizing and holding this eel by the tail. The comparison applies with a uncommon aptitude to the division of diseases. In every attempt to divide,

all the different modes of dividing diseases which I have mentioned may be compared to laws which take cognizance of great crimes only, the view of disease which is suggested by ~~this~~ its Unity may be compared to a System of Morals which extends to the minutest ~~transactions~~ transgressions, both of Conduct & thought. The Unity of disease embraces every possible form of morbid affection, while Nosology rights all that are not named. — ~~Story of Clergyman at Exeter.~~

~~It has been said Nature abhors a Vacuum. With equal truth it may be said the abhors a ~~refuses to admit to admit to~~ division of diseases.~~

Hippocrates calls life "a circle in which we can find neither beginning nor end. Every point of its circumference may be either its ~~beginning~~ end or its beginning". The same thing may be said of all the arrangements of diseases which I have mentioned. "Defenda defenda est Nosologia!" — therefore should be the language of every physician. It is great the Augean stable of Medicine.

or subdivide them, we meet with fresh & insurmountable difficulties.* ~~They are what Hippocrates calls lift.* "A circle in which we can find, neither beginning, nor end. Every point of that circumference, may be either its end or its beginning."~~ ⊕ = Thus driven pursued Gent: by error and improbabilities in all the arrangements of diseases that have been proposed, we have no retreat but in the Unity of disease. This retreat is ~~circle~~ (not a circle) but a point, ~~but~~ & ~~that~~ so situated, as to give us a clear & commanding view ~~of at a single glance of all~~ of the whole empire of Disease, and thereby to lead us to a prompt & easy exercise of the power of Medicine over it. While

I have mentioned but a few of the systems of medicines which divide diseases by multiplying them. But there are many others - some of them divide diseases according as they affect the head - the trunk & the limbs - others according as they affect the solids and fluids - but however minute they may be - and however ominent; they are all alike opposed by the Unity of disease.

~~Here will I hold out: upon this opinion I am willing to be judged by its bar comparison with ancient and modern systems of medicine.~~

In the printed syllabus of these lectures you will find all general diseases included in two general divisions.

1 Diseases which appear chiefly derangement in the blood vessels, & certain viscera in that form which is called fever.

2 Diseases as they appear in the blood vessels & nervous system (in which are included the nerves, muscles, brain & mind) and the alimentary canal, predominating more or less in each of them.

~~Both~~ I shall follow this order in the lectures ~~to~~ I am now about to deliver, after which I shall treat upon local diseases & disorders & the ~~Other~~ ~~Dis~~ peculiar diseases of ~~Indians~~ women & children [Negroes & Indians], and conclude with

Many attempts have been made to define a disease. The latest definition of it, is "that it is that state of the system in which the functions of the mind and body are per-formed with difficulty". This definition is far from being correct, for the body & mind often labour under morbid excitement, without impairing the actions of either. This is the case, where excitement is effocated, or sensibility destroyed, which is now & then the case particularly in the diseases of the lungs & liver. The definition ~~would~~ will be correct, provided we add "gene-rally" performed with difficulty.

directions for lessening the pains of ~~dying~~ the passage out of life.

we shall begin with the proximate cause of fevers.

Diseases (for in conformity to the tyranny of custom we must for a while continue the plural epithet for disease) have been distinguished from each other by their symptoms. These have been divided into primary — secondary — proper & common. I shall illustrate each of them. Pain in the side is a primary symptom of pleurisy. This has been called symptoma proprium. Cough, a difficulty of breathing and a cough are symptoms of disease ~~in a secondary effect of~~ a pain in the side. They are secondary symptoms. — They have been called symptomata symptomatum, or symptoms of symptoms. Those symptoms are

[called ~~[illegible]~~ proper which are characteristic of any particular disease. They have been called likewise pathognomonic. Thus a pain in the right side - and a decubitus upon the right side only, with a pain in the shoulder with ~~[illegible]~~ Nausea, Colic, or flatulency are the proper symptoms of an acute Hepatitis. ~~[illegible]~~ Those symptoms are called Common which belong to many different diseases. Thus the fever, thirst ~~[illegible]~~ and frequent pulse which attend pleurisy & ~~the~~ Hepatitis belong to ~~all~~ all other febrile diseases.]

The blood vessels I have often remarked occupy the first rank in the different systems of the body. They are the ~~[illegible]~~ out posts or sentinels of all the other systems. They both watch and labour day and night for

affe
by

lie

their benefit. ~~For wonder that they are~~
~~subject~~ From ~~from~~ this exposed situation and
constant activity ~~to~~ they are ~~subject~~ liable ~~exposed~~ to be
affected by more of the remote, predisposing & exciting causes of disease than any other
part of the body. The disease indeed by ~~than~~ ~~infinite~~,
by the action of those causes is fever,
which is by far the most frequent of
all diseases, ~~for~~ It shall therefore be
the first object of our attention in the
~~history I am~~ lectures upon the prac=
=tice of physic.